[Continued from Daily Tribune of Oct. 25.] LETTER FROM E. K. KANE.

Commonicated for the Tribute.

LANCASTER SONNO, between Cape Crawford and York, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

On the 13th of August a steady breeze and open Leads helped us to an unlooked for progress. We get to the North of 75 10', and the snow lay close aboard of us, surmounting cliffs of Trap. Some deep valleys we passed were the nests of remarkable glaciers, and the ice generally interested me by the novel character of its formations. I had a fine opportunity, too, of adding to my stock of observations on refraction. I have now

some forty quarto pages of them.

Throughout these regions, the phenomena of Refraction eclipse anything I have seen of Fata Morgana or Mirage in Africa or Mexico. Some in this respect beyond previous voyagers. Certainly, we have witnessed at least twice what no Fisher and Sabine, has sketched instances of bergs so doubled as to throw the base of one high gantly funciful that to attempt any description of

ending sunshine; and midnight the time for a advance of the year. Bitter cold as we have had it in earnest, strange to say, the warmest sky of the Mediterranean does not look warmer in its coloring than that of the Summer evening upon Ballins Bay. I have learned to believe in Turner, in my delight with the rich purple shadows of the slanting sun here; and the violet hues it gives to the reaches of white snow and the tranquil water.

clouded by a breath of air.

It is in these lingering hours that make the wedding of sunset to sunrise, the refractions are so regularly beautiful. The earth borrows from the sky its clouds and its colors, till it is hard to tell where they do or not mingle. And the line where you look for the horizon flits up and down so capriciously, and it is so bestudded with glowing figures, some of them coming up from the water and others down from the sky, that you cannot help puzzling yourself with the notion that your little vessel has somehow or other got out of her place, and is either swinging or hanging between them. I have seen, in the course of a single night, regularly castellated feudal towers, glittoring pinnacles with pennons streaming from them, mountains crimsoned with lava fires, oriental domes of golden tracery, and heaven knows what all of ideal architecture, mixed up with bizarre forms of hieroglyph and heraldry; things that have been and are, and things that imagination has never dreamt of; melting into each other like the phantasms of a dream. One evening, the 15th, we saw a fleet of ocean steam ers in the air, with their tall smoke pipes, sailing along in line, as if to marshal us our way.

Exquimaux.

Early in the morning of that day, as we passed Care York two humanishlooking, beings made

Early in the morning of that day, as we passed Cape York, two humanish looking beings made signals to us. We sent a boat off, and found them to be a couple of Esquimaux. These far N .- were expressive figures in the picture of this icy wilderness. They were clad in bear-skin breeches and seal skin hooded jackets; their shoes brecches and scat skin booded jackets; thoir shoes a badly put together composite of skin and dog fur; a lance harpoon, bone, wood, and iron tipped, in their hands, and a big, inflated bladder of seal-skin hanging back between their shoulders. They were equipped for the seal chase upon the shore ice. Their faces were fat and flabby, but with as much of parient good nature in them as we see in much of patient good nature in them as we see in much of patient good nature in them as we see in horses and dogs; their pantomime was expressive of the coarsest fun that pantomime can express. They would have met us with open arms, but we did not meet them half way. They pointed with five fingers spread out to spaces between the hills, and made signs to us that there was that number of huts there. They were anxious to be taken aboard, but this we would not do, either.

FROZEN.

Only a few miles from where we saw these ice-preserved, entire, except their eyes and lips, and lying down, lifeless dog by lifeless master. The cause of this passing away was a mystery.
There was food around them, and where food and
fuel are nearly convertible terms, they could hardly have been without fire and light. Whether it was intense cold or pestilence, or poisonous surfeit, the corpses were there, and for aught we know to the contrary, are there still.

After this, we sailed along the coast quietly,

the West. On the 16th of August the shore was close upon our left hand, and in spite of the deu-sions of Arctic distance, it was, as it looked, not more than five miles off.

THE CRIMSON CLIFFS.

By and bye we came to the "Crimson Cliffs of Beverley," the locality of that curious vegetable growth called the Red Snow. The coast here was built of high and rugged metamorphic rocks, broken along the sea line into precipitous sections, and where the configuration of the hills permitted, lined by a rough detrettus of broken rock. Numerous gorges opened out landward, and on these were patches of snow stained by a brownish red.

were patches of snow stained by a brownish red. Imagine the work of a Titan, with his dredging-box of cayenne or brick-dust, and you have the Crimson Chilis of Beverly, without the poetry.

It was a calm, or nearly such, with the little wind that was sthring ahead; and this gave me an opportunity of going ashore. After forty-five days imprisonment, hemmed in by snow and ice, I enjoyed it intensely.

We were in latitude 76° 04′, nearly, but eight hundred and thirty six miles from the Pole, and three hundred and fifty-six from the Northernmost limit ever attained by man. Yet, when we landed within a little cove, one side of which was formed by a Glacier and the other formed by its distillations, we found it green, bright green, with mosses and a highly elaborated vegetation.

The Glacier came down from a steep gorge, whose distant termination was an ice bound moraine. It did not quite fill up the little horse shoe-like expansion into which we entered, but stood across it, like a solid wall or escarpment, sustaining a dome of snow. One side was trozen to the opposing cliffs, and the other protruded into the sea. The side presented to us offered a longitudinal section, exhibiting its successive increments of growth. Near the eye, it had a hight of above two hundred feet, and its surface being of gentle descent, it met the inclination of the hill side at an acute angle some three hundred yards above us.

It is beyond my power of language, dear ——.

above us.

It is beyond my power of language, dear—, to convince you how fresh and pure and chaste and shining and beautiful was this wall of silver and crystal. The lines of its formation were beautifully arranged in horizontal strata, blending at lest with the soil at its base, and so incorporated with the rocky bed above which it had grown.

FLORA.

Now, out of the ground,-the space upon which I stood in the little mendow of the cove-can you realize it ?-in beds bordered and lined with thick moss and horny lichens, an Arctic Flora raised itself full of modest variety and beauty.

Under the stimulus of the short but ardent Sum mer here, vegetation quickens to an extent beyoud conception. Man himself is conscious of efyond conception. Man himself is conscious of elfort, and strong effort too, when he constrains himsolf to recurring alternations of ropose, under the
nervous stimulus of constant light. But the Arctic Plant has no will to set against the nearly unceasing operations of the chemical processes
which constitute vitality: the absorption of carbonic acid (always in excess in these high latitudes) goes on steadily; the solar ray calls continually for its oxygen, and the poor plant sleeps
little.

Yet I was surprized at their extreme luxuriance

and variety. I had looked for some marks of veg etation, even in this high latitude, but here were gentians, and rannoule, and anemones of extreme beauty, mingled with the coarse grasses and close matted crawling willows. What till you see my collections from this locality.

IN A GALE.

broke up, and on the 18th, early in the morning,

they were brigs, each larger than our own, and laboring along under as heavy can as as they dated

By 12 o'clock they came up with us; and the larger, a beautiful craft of about 300 tuns, took her station on our starboard beam.

THE MARINER'S HALLO.

We were now but thirty miles from the Great Sound, and ready to be pleased at meeting any were brethren in our Arctic Crusade and bound

Our Captain jumped up on the stern lockers, and clinging fast to the main boom, saluted a rugged sailor-looking man, in a pilot coat, "Captain Penny, I presume!" "Ay, ay, Sir!" To this went back the introduction, "Lieutenant De Haven, of the United States Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin;" and then com-

in search of Sir John Franklin;" and then commenced the interchange of news.

We learned that the season was backward everywhere—the ice about Melville Bay very discouraging. Commodore Austin was en route for the Sound, and had left Carey Islands three days before, the 15th. The North Star, about whose fate we were beginning to entertain some anxiety, was safe and sound at Leopold Harbor.—"Good bye, then; Good bye, all!"

Slowly she forged ahead the Lady Franklin; but then, before she left haling distance, there came over the rough sea the good old roar we inherit from our English forefathers, the Hurrah! three cheers of hearty brotherhood and sympathy, loud above the storm. "Stand aloft, boys;" and we sent back the greeting. "One cheer more, after this, and "Yet another," were given and responded to, and the flags of the sister nations

after this, and "Yet another," were given and responded to, and the flags of the sister nations parted company.

Penny's orders were to Smith's and Jones's Sounds. Whether he has succeeded in entering we cannot tell. One thing, lowever, was no small comfort to us: Our Yankee expedition was up to time. If anything, we were ahead of Austin, with all his steamers and his start of nearly a week from Disco.

THE GALE INCREASING.

Before midnight the fors had thickened around.

Before midnight the fogs had thickened around on deck, even our anchors and quarter boats had fetched away; and the cabin, fireless and comfortless, was near affoat with half frozen water. We shivered and chattered and barked that night wtihout a grumble. We could not forget to be cheerful, remembering the morning and our joyful

By this time we were within the Sound: but it was so black, that we kept our position only by dead reckoning. It was bold navigation, but justified by its success. We passed Cape Warrender, and on the 21st sighted the high trap shores are all Abrigalty Liber. around Admiralty Inlet.
A SAIL SEEN.

Here again a sail was reported, (3 A. M. of the 24th) but this time ahead. It was a topsail schooner, close reefed with a scandalized mainsail and a little rag of jib, fluttoring along like a crip pled bird, right before the gale. A launch of about twelve tuns burden floated astern. We gained on her; and again came the hailing, and the interchange of news. These also were

Veteran, Sir John Ross, in his schooner, The Fe lix: I shall never forget the honest exultation with which he—the bailing officer—sang out: "You and I are shead of all of them!"  $^{\prime\prime}$ 

brethren in the cause, and the noble old Arctic

Here then we are, the 22d of August, the sound free from ice, and the harbor of Port Leopold not more than forty miles ahead. Now let me help you to some conjecture of our Future.

FUTURE.

The attempts to penetrate the ice by Upernavik lost us a part of the opening season; but a concurrence of fortunate circumstences has put us on a par with the English expeditions. Still we are all behind the year.

October is an impracticable month; and indeed the latter part of September is so impeded by the young ice, that we may look upon our term for successful operations as at the very utmost thirty days. With this before us, if the water and the winds should combine in our favor, much may be

winds should combine in our favor, much may be done. As for the mere matter of distance, the proposed area of search is not beyond the range that might be traversed in such a period. We therefore go to work with all hope, but without the purpose of being much disappointed if we do not practically achieve a great deal.

After communicating with the North Star at Leopold Harbor, a boat duty which I suppose I may have in charge, we meet our consort at the mouth of Wellington Channell; sad then, if the North Star gives us no word to the contrary, proceed at once toward Melville Island, now not more than 300 miles off. Should the sea continue open, we shall however not remain, or more than touch there, but driving on beyond the westernmost limits yet attained, pursue our way toward Banke's Land, and then make Northing as rapidly and as far as the approaching Winter will permit. Banke's Land, and then make Northing as rapidly and as far as the approaching Winter will permit. It may be—and of this I shall give you news when leaving the "North Star"—that we will attempt Wellington Channel: or it may be, that continued open water to the westward may enable us to dispense with the Northern progress of which I have spoken, so that we may push on past Banke's Land, and toward the Straits. Any plans we may form will be much modified by the vicissitudes of this precarious navigation.

may form will be much modified by the vicissitudes of this precarious navigation.

At all events, we are now fairly in for something. Out of five expeditions that have wintered in this Sound, and its appendages, one—that of Sir James Ross—went, or rather could go no forther, than the little harbor now fifteen miles alead. Of the Commanders of the others, Parry lost the Fury, Sir John Ross deserted the Victory, after struggling with the ice for four years, and Sir John Franklin—

But the Sound is open now, our vessel staunch and strong, its officers right well, and the crew, considering their original material was not the best, enjoying remarkably good health. There was a single case of scurvy on board the Rescue, but it yielded easily to treatment; and, since both vessels have adopted the same system of hygeicae and dietetics, we have been free of disease. More than lime juice and grated potatoes, I enjoin free exercise, ventilation, cleanliness, and cheerful excitement. My advice, too, has been against the use of fire for warming up to the present time. This has worked well, for we have taken, when most certain of being able to bear it, the seasoning which sooner or later had to come. I am writing now at a temperature in the cabin of 30°. Our lowest summer temperature has been

the seasoning which scoper or later had to come. I am writing now at a temperature in the cabin of 36°. Our lowest summer temperature has been 25°. The trial was at first severe, even to those who, like myself, learned to do their head-work in bed; but then, when Arctic winter comes upon as, and the hands blister against the metals, and rime icicles form wherever the exhalations of vi-

Slave Law-Land Reform, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune. HARRISBURG, Saturday, Oct. 28

day, growing out of the abduction of a child and its secretion at the house of the Catholic Priest. It appears a Mrs. Phalen, an Irish woman who had been left unprovided for by a worthless husdeath bed, bequeathed the care of her little daughto bring it up in the Protestant form of worship A few days ago, while the child was on its way to School, a woman by the name of Ann Gilmor, seized the child and conveyed it to the residence a thousand dollars, rather than give it up. A writ of Habeas Corpus was then obtained and the case

costody of the child demanded as a right, while the coursel of Mr. Maher cited an act of the Assembly, providing that orphans should have guardians appointed of the same religious faith as its parents. Judge Pearson will give his decision on Monday norning, by which time it is said, the father of the little girl will make his appearance and settle the question. The affair has, however, given rise to considerable feeling, the basis of which, is the religious predefictions of the contending parties.

The approaching election in your State is looked forward to with more than usual interest. The noble and patriotic stand taken by the Whigs at Syracuse in favor of the rights of man should entitle their standard bearers to such an overwhelming vote as will vindicate the position of their Senator throughout the exciting scenes of the last session. The friends of Human Rights and Human Freedom will be recreant to their duty and cherished principles if Washington Hunt is not elected Governor of the Empire State by the largest majority ever conferred on a Gubernatorial candidate.

The passage of the infamous Fugitive Slave bill with its trail of horrors, will remain a foul blot on the escutcheon of our country until its unconditional recoal shall layer wined off the stain and the with its trail of horrors, will remain a foul blot on the escutcheon of our country until its unconditional repeal shall have wiped off the stain and the only way of precipitating such an event is for a vigorous effort in favor of those men who stand forth to the world as the acknowledged friends of pregress. The subject here is attracting attention among the masses—having been brought more immediately before them by the action of the United States Commissioner in the recent Slave Case. From present indications of public scutiment, not only here, but in other parts of the State, an independent political organization will soon spring into existence, based on a firm but unyielding opposition to the aggrandizement of the Slave had two vessels in Ponds Bay, news seeking, and two others on the North side of the entrance to the sound, coast exploring. Captain, Sir John Boss, and Lieutenant, Edwin Do Haven, were further ahead than any of the searchers!

My sympathics were strongly moved for this Sir John. He is a victim to the criticism of arm chair theorists, but a man to whose indomitable energy and singleness of purpose, the Future will

man may do, and what might not be expected of a vigorous and well directed organization?

A full corps of Engineers are surveying the route for the Railroad between this place and the city of Reading, and no doubt exists of its being placed under contract next Spring. By the late arrangements of the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-pany, we have three daily trains of passenger cars between here and Philadelphia, affording ad-

ommunity.

The Union Canal Company will not commence and fing their Canal until next Summer, when it will be vigorously prosecuted under the direction of Holster Hage, Esq. one of the most scientific

will be visc.

of Hoister Hage, Esq. one of the
Engineers in the country.

Old Whitey, Gen. Taylor's favorite horse, passed
through here on Sunday last on a Canal boat, and
the remains of the ex President vesterilay. It
rained in torrents all day, which has raised the
water in the Susquehama about six feet, and the
water rising rapidly.

DAUTHIN.

Ballooning.—The Spanish papers are filled with accounts of the famous balloon, constructed by M. Montemayor, of Madrid, which is said at last to have solved the grand problem of aerial navigation, independent of, and even against the winds. It is amounced with as much confidence as in the sailing of an English steamer that the Eolus, Jose Montemayor, commander, will leave Madrid on the 15th inst. and crossing the Pyrences, will pass over Bordeaux, and traverse France on its way to London, whither M. Montemayor goes to pocket the reward there offered to him who shall invent the means of guiding and controlling the course of a balloon in the air. The Eolus is a colossal arfair, of a capacity of 530,000 gallons. Upon a sort of prow is fixed a large tube, which is made by means of internal machinery to inspire from the front a great quantity of air, which is foreibly ejected in the rear against the balloon. It is also provided with large wings, resembling in shape those of birds, which are made to work—accounts don't tell us how. I omit the poetry which embellishes the Sunnish descriptions, comparing the balloos. of birds, which are made to work—accounts don't tell us how. I omit the poetry which embellishes the Spanish descriptions, comparing the balloon, puffing and panting through the air, to the fabulous serial monsters we read of inclassical history; for I suspect M. Montemayor's balloon will not prove much more than those monsters themselves, a real and useful creation. The thing will be done, I have no doubt; but it will be the gradual work of many years, and of painful experiment. Perfection like that claimed for M. Montemayor's invention is not to be reached thus at one jump; and I predict, that if that gentleman determines to visit London, he will never get there but by vulgar London, he will never get there but by vulgar traveling on the earth sourface, by means of steach-beats and railroads. [Cor. Courier & Enquirer.]

MAYOR DEPOSED.—James Curtiss, Mayor of Chicago, has been deposed by the City Council, and A. S. Sherman elected in his stead. He refused to sign certain bonds prepared by order of Council, whereupon the Council declared the of fice of Mayor vacant, and elected A. S. Sherman, one of their number, Mayor of the city.

One of their number, Mayor of the city.

Distributive Firs.—The following are the losses by the late fire in Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Mr. Cady, goods, \$14,000, with an insurance of \$5,500; Mr. Rooney, insurance on goods, \$400, on building, \$600, stock worth \$2,500, mostly damaged: Thomas Coffey, tailor, loss principally by theft, about \$1,000—building insured for \$300; Mr. Harris, apothecary, loss by reinoval of goods, \$300—no insurance.

pal actor in the affair, though the others counted and aided materially in the currying out of their diabolical plans. The object of the perpetrators of the outrages cannot be conceived, unless it were to drive the Harris family from the boat, or as a matter of personal amusement. The outrages commenced on Monday, as soon as it was understood that Harris was a fugitive slave. We have given the occurrences of Monday, and Monday night, and the only material difference in our statement from the story of the witness, was in regard to the events of Tuesday. It had been declared by the fiendisk tormentors, after they had stated the leaving of the master of Harris from the leat on Monday night, that at 10 o'clock of that (Tuesday) morning, the Sheriff would come to return them, (the Harris family) to Slavery. This was declared to Mrs. Hoft that morning, by Webster, after which Harris and his wife consulted as to what course it was best to pursue. It was decided by them that death was preierable to a return to Shavery!

Seen after Mrs. Hobserved her husband in a stooping position and blood running from him upon the floor. Harris had cut his threat with a razer! He tound that this was not sufficient to produce death, and shortly after took a shockuife and made the cut deeper! This occurred a short distance from Utica, about 9 o'clock on Taesday morning. The termentors knew all this to be going on, but offered no obstacle to prevent it, only remarking that were they to do it, they should cut his head completely off! The boat continued on its course, passing through Utica and other places on the Canal, but mo one made a move toward getting medical aid, but the fiends continued their torments. A few miles this side of Utica, Harris manifested a desire to go on shore, and after this was allowed as a boat of the places on the Canal, but mo one made a move toward getting medical aid, but the fiends continued their torments.

medical aid, but the flends continued their torments. A few miles this side of Utica, Harris
manifested a desire to go on shore, and after
awhile was allowed so to do. He continued to
follow the boat, but was not allowed to get aboard,
though he asked it and his wife entreated it!—
With his throat badly cut, and weak from the loss
of blood. Harris followed the boat on the towing
path over twenty miles, the scounfrels upon the
boat refusing to let him get aboard! When soveral miles cast of this city, he fainted and fell upon
the Canal bank. It was here that the good Samaritan, Capt. V. R. Ogden, of this city, overtook him,
and in the manner we narrated in Friday's Journot, took him aboard his boat and brought him to
this city. It is not necessary for us to repeat the
difficulty with which this was accomplished. It
was at the place, several miles beyond Utica, at
which Harris cut his throat, that Mrs. H. jumped
overboard with her child, and the latter was

R. N. Huntley, of Fitchburgh, Mass. was broken into on Thursday evening, and \$200 in money, beside valuable papers stolen. Suspicion rests on two young men, strangers, who were stopping at the American House. [Boston Chronotype.

# WATER CURE.

DR. SHEW'S WATER-CURE INSTI-

WATER-CURE,—Dr. T. L. NICH-OLS and Mrs. M. S. GOVE NICHOLS, 37 West-twenty-second-st, third house from Skyth-avenue. Con-sultations from 10 to 2. Pittents received for Bourd or Day Trentment, or visited at their residences. 03 1mos\*

ATER-CURE INSTITUTE—CITY
and COUNTRY.—Dr. TRALL, receives Patients
at the commodious City establishment, 15 Laught-st, and at
Oyster Bay, L. I. Communication daily between these
places by scommods and railroad. General Practice attended to. Consultations \$5.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE.—Dr. CARL LORENZ has succeeded Dr. Meeker in the Medical Direction of this Institution. The establishment is simuted in South-Grange, Essex County, New-Jersey, one hour's ride from the City, by Morris and Essex Rallway. Visitors take the Ferry-boat at the foot of Cortindest at 8 A.M. Private Baths are attached to most of the Petienis' rooms.

# MUSIC.

ORIGINAL JACOBS, 100 Chathamst. O2935

ORIGINAL JACOBS, 100 Chathamst. Oxford the product of the free of the free

RANUELBRANDIES, late of Vienna, familiar with the English, French, Italian and German larguages, possessing a very expeditions method of Musical Instruction, respectfully offers his services to the Public and Schools of New-York and vicinity. He is ready to receive Puplis either at his residence, 260 Houston-st, or their own. Terms moderate. Apply at 230 Houston-st, between 1 and 3 or 6 and 7 ordock, or at G. E. GOULD & CO'S, formerly Riley & CO's Music Store, 237 Broadway. References, if required.

# CARPETING.

IMPORTED CARPETINGS for the PALL TRADE.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY are now receiving liters supplies for the Fall Trade, consisting of ROYAL TAPESTRIES, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN and other CARPETINGS, comprising one of the largest, most complete and desirable gasterments ever offered in this market.

Their purchases their made entirely for CASH, affords them advantages in making selections that but few possess, and enables them to sell at the lowest possible prices. English Brussels Carpets, from 1ts to 1ts per yard. English Brussels Carpets, from 8s to 1es per yard. English Three-ply Carpets, from 7s to 9s per yard. American Three-ply Carpets, from 7s to 9s per yard. English and American Superine lagrain Carpets, from 5s to 7s per yard.

English and American Superine lagrain Carpets, from 5s to 7s per yard.

ish and American fine Ingrain Carpets, from 4s to 5s

per vard.
Common Ingrain Carpets, from 2s to 4s per yard.
Also, a large stock of English and American FLOOR
Old CLOTHS, from 2 heet to 24 foot wide.
DRUGGETINOS, 6-4, 8-4, 12-4 and 16-4 wide, with a
choica assortment of all other goods connected with a
trade, equally low. SMITH & LOUNSEERRY,
082 2w\* 448 Pearl-st. 6in Carpet Store from Chatlam-st.

FREDERICK W. PACHTMANN, 170

Canni-t would respectfully inform his customers and the publicir general that he keeps as neual, a very large assortment of time GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, rich and fashionable JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of every description. Every article warranted as represented and at the lowest possible prices. Watches, Jewiery and filler Ware made to order and repaired.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MA-HOGANY FURNITURE.—The subscribers respectfully invite those in want of GOOD AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE to call and examine their extensive assortment made in the latest style, of the best materials, and warranted, and will be sold low for coash. Mattresses, Pallicases, Pillows, Beds, &c. &c. Furniture made to order and packed for slapping BRUNER & MOORE, O28 5:

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### INSTRUCTION.

EAST BROADWAY CLASSICAL DANCING.—ALLEN DODWORTH,

PEACHER. A Young Lady, who has

time, would be a compensation for his board and ladrings Address N. J. at this office. 000 ftd

HILL'S ACADEMY AND ESSEX SEMINARY is situated in Easex, on the beautiful margin of the Counceteut, near the seabourd. For healthor W.M. H. LYON & CO. 81 Cedar-st.

LUCIUS LYON, A.M. Principal

way; or by addressing the Principals.

Rev. GEO. PHIPPEN, Principals.

old Imeod\* A. R. PHIPPEN,

MANSION-SQUARE FEMALE SEM-INARY, in Ponghkeepsle, N. Y.—The Whiter term will commence on Thursday, Nov. 7. For catalogues or particular information apply to the Principal or to any of the Trustees. S.—W. P. GIBRONS, M.D. Principal TRUSTEES—M. J. Myers, G. R. Hendrickson, 31 Cort-land-st.; G. Sinyvessint, Second-av.; J. S. Gibbons, Ocean Bank; R. A. Varick, M.D.; E. Trivett, M.D.; A. J. Coffin. o16 3weod\*

FRENCH, ENGLISH, &c.—Any per-son desiring the services of a superior Female Teach-er of the above branches, will do well to apply soon to the er of the above branches, will do well to apply soon to the U.S. School Agency, 23d Broadway, established 1817 for all educational orders. Correspondence throughout the Union. Office hours, 8 to 12 and 1 to 5 octock. Special days for Teachers and Employers, Flurislays to Saturdays, inclusive. [6293t\*] E. H. WILCOX, Proprietor. RNGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The subscriber having opened a School in Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, wishes to take a few boys into his family in addition to those already engaged. The School commences on the first Monday in November.

inte student with Prof. Ampère in Paris, continues his PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in the Prench Language and Literature. EVENING CLASSES for YOUNG MERCHANTS, at his lodgings, 501 Broadway. At home between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

MRS. NICHOLAS CARROLL'S

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, 218 West Fourteenth-st. between Eighth and Ninth
avenues.

The course of study in this Institution embraces English
in all its branches, and French as a spoken as well as a
written Language. Music, Drawing, Latin, German, Italian and Spanish taught by competent professors.

27the French department is under the charge of a Parisian
Lady, experienced as a Teacher in Paris and in this ety.

Dancing Classes, under the charge of an approved teachor, will be formed early in November.

The next term commences Nov. 24. — O25 81°

I OMCEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGGE of Pennsylvania, Filhert-st. ahove Eleventh,
PHILARETHIA.—PHELIMINARY LECTURES will be
delivered throughout the month of October. One Lecture
each day at 12 o'clock.
The Lectures of the regular course, will com-

each day at 12 of clock.

The Lectures of the regular course will commence on MONDAY, the 4th of November, and continue until the 1st of March ensuing.

Amount of fees for a full course of Lectures. \$100 90

To students who have attended two full courses in other Schools. 30 00

Matriculation fee, past only once. 5 00

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Oraduation Fee. WWILLIAMSON, M.D. Dean, oo 2aw8t 30 North Elevanth-st. Phila.

I in GFRMAN are now forming under the direction of Prof. ADLER, and such gentlemen from the city as are desirous of studying that language, are respectfully invited to join. Applications may be made at the UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, No. 8, at 94 o'clock A.M. ol6 2taw3w4

A LADY is desirons of obtaining a few PUPILS, either young ladies or adults, whom she will attend at their own residences, and instruct in the higher ENGLISH BRANCHES. Unfloated references, and terms made known on application at 35 Prospect-st. Brooklyn.

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For further particulars apply to Mr. HARDTER, between 12 and 1, or 4 and 5 o'clock, at the Academy, 79 Walker-st. near Broadway.

References—James Singlair, Union Theol. Seminary.

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Peekskill, Oct. 4, 1859.

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having decided in favor of F. M. RAY as the FIRST
and TRUE INVENTOR of the INDIA RUBBER RAILROAD SPRING, and against W. C. Fulier, who had
claimed the same as his invention, and at whose instigation
and that of Horace H. Day, (who has manufactured the metalic or vulcantzed Rubber for such springs) seweral Railroad Companies have intringed, not only upon the rights of
the said F. M. Ray, and rendered themselves liable for large
damages, but also upon the pateur-rights of Charles Goodyear, against all of whom suits for damages for infingement will be commenced, in the event of failures to recover
compensation speedily against Horace H. Day.
All Railroad Companies are cautioned against infringing
upon the said patent rights of said Charles Goodywar, or of
F. M. Ray, by Me use of such India Rubber Car Springs,
and for all inture infringements actions will be immediately
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F. M. RAY, Office St Broadway,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. G.

of those concerned.
Yours, respectfully,
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